

Set Scabs' Vote At Perfect Circle For Next Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The National Labor Relations Board today ordered decertification elections to be held next month at struck plants of the Perfect Circle Corp. of Indiana.

The decertification petitions, designed to disqualify the CIO United Auto Workers as the bargaining agent, were filed by strike-breakers at the firm's three Richmond and Hagerstown plants, but do not yet directly affect the foundry in New Castle, scene of the gunfire and martial law that followed.

In accordance with the Taft-Hartley Law, the scabs in the plants will vote in place of the strikers they replaced. If the balloting at the three plants favors the company there is little doubt the scabs in the New Castle plant will take a similar step.

Gov. George Craig, close political pal of the family of assistant secretary of commerce Lathrop Tector, which controls the Perfect Circle plants, originally ordered the National Guard to all the four plants in an obvious effort to further the decertification effort.

After getting its strikebreaking stooges to move for decertification, Perfect Circle's management refused to bargain with the UAW on the ground that its representation rights are in question.

The UAW, meanwhile, has tightened its boycott of Perfect Circle piston rings. Its members refuse to handle them in auto and other shops. The company is the largest single supplier of rings for the auto industry.

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What Brownell
Can Do
In Mississippi

—See Page 5

Molotov Narrows Gap On European Security

By JOSEPH CLARK

GENEVA, Oct. 31.—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov today made two important concessions to the western viewpoint in a dramatic move to widen the area of agreement between the east and the west on the issue of European security. The Soviet representative proposed a new draft treaty

Israel Spokesman Charges West Sells Out His Country

By Cable to the Daily Worker

GENEVA, Oct. 31.—A high official spokesman of the Israeli Government here today charged that the western powers had "sold Israel down the river." This accusation followed conversations by Israel's Prime Minister Moshe Sharett with each of the three western Foreign Ministers, and just prior to Sharett's meeting with

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov this evening.

The Israeli representative said Britain had sold more arms to Egypt since 1950 than Czechoslovakia is now selling. He said Britain sold Egypt 64 Centurion tanks.

Indications are, however, that the Sharett government will continue to support western imperialist powers. This was evident in the declaration of the spokesman that Sharett will not ask Molotov for arms and that if Molotov offered arms Israel would not accept them.

Israel wants only Anglo-American arms and alliances, he made it clear. Nevertheless it is freely admitted here now that the hope for Middle East peace lies in Middle East collective security arrangement, including the Soviet Union.

To Ask Postal Hike

DENVER, Oct. 31.—President Eisenhower in a conference today with Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield agreed to renew his request to Congress next year for higher postal rates.



ADLAI STEVENSON and Harry Truman meet in Chicago. Reporters failed to learn what they said to each other in a 45-minute private talk.

PROBE ANOTHER DEATH OF NEGRO CHILD IN MISSISSIPPI

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 31.—The mysterious death of an 11-year-old Negro boy whose battered body was found near here last week, is being investigated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

According to Medford Evers, NAACP state secretary, Tim L. Hudson, the dead child, apparently was crushed by a heavy vehicle.

Sheriff Sam Coopwood of Marshall County developed the theory that the child apparently had

hopped a ride on a wood truck driven by Elbert Skelton, Jr.

Dr. Edward Thorne, who examined the body, says young Hudson had probably been run over by a truck.

Dr. Anthony Jones, a Negro physician, drew no hasty conclusions, limiting his findings to a statement showing that Hudson had an injury above the right eye, a bruise on the left side of the face, a crushed left shoulder and a possible broken neck.

This Time, No Dinner

The weekend saw only \$538 come in toward the D.W.'s \$64,000 fund appeal, not enough by far to pull us out of the deep hole we mentioned yesterday. Our campaign seems to be stuck at the \$500 to \$600 daily level (except when it goes a bit under, as on Friday) instead of the \$1,200 daily level we need. At the current rate we won't hit that \$65,000 until February. We need it imperatively before Christmas, and had hoped to complete it by Dec. 1.

If the several thousand devoted readers of the D.W. who have not yet taken part will contribute or collect \$10 and up, we can still do it. How about it?

Many hundreds of supporters have done a heroic job, some at substantial sacrifice, in raising the one-third of our target so far realized. These sacrifices, often reported here, have moved at least one reader to inspired action. A Brighton Beach (Brooklyn, natch) woman came in with \$30 and told us:

"I read the stories about contributions every day, and when I see how some people with nothing to live on sacrifice for our paper, I feel I must do something to raise money."

She related how from time to time she gives dinners to friends, and charges them an amount above the dinner in order to raise money for various causes, with their full agreement understanding, of course.

"This time I had just too much to do to undertake a dinner," she said. "So I just called the people I usually invite, told them I had to raise some money for an important cause but couldn't arrange a dinner. I asked them for a straight-out contribution, and they came through. This is the story of the \$30."

Her remarks concerning readership of the column reminds us of a talk last week with a friend, a devoted reader of this paper for many years.

"What can we say in this column to make you and other readers you know empty their pocketbooks and pockets?" we asked, a bit facetiously, but in search of a solution to a tough problem.

"I'm afraid nothing you write will help much," she answered. "I, and I guess others, just automatically skip over the column and go to the news. Maybe we do it because we'd rather not read about the rough spot the paper is in and how badly it needs our help."

A frank answer, but no help to our problem. If more readers would pursue our report and react as did the woman from Brighton, thing would be a lot easier.

We're open to suggestions to what to do about this. Or, for that matter, as to what we can do to double the rate of response to the drive.

Those wonderful, unfailing friends from Tennessee came through again yesterday, this time with \$30, to be credited to

(Continued on Page 8)

Received yesterday \$ 538.00
Total to date \$22,661.51
Still to go \$41,338.49

Rush your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, or bring to 35 E. 13 St., eighth floor.

Hebrew Congregations Warn of Arming Germany

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 31.—The national executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations today warned the United States to be "extremely circumspect over making a remilitarized Germany the keystone of America's foreign policy in Europe."

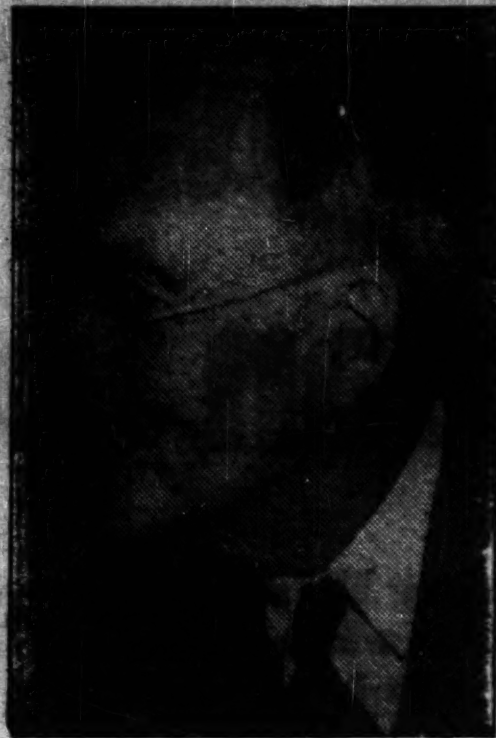
The 125 board members wound up a four-day meeting here by adopting a resolution asking Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to fulfill "three objectives" during the current foreign ministers' conference in Geneva.

They asked Dulles to "carry out the spirit of Geneva in the manner so inspiringly initiated by President Eisenhower" and warned Germany a keystone of European policy.

"Much evidence indicates that Germany has not been cleansed of Nazi influence and that, therefore, there is no certainty that its growing military strength will be utilized for democracy until the process of ethical rehabilitation has been completed," the resolution said.

The third "objective" was "to attempt to restore the imbalance in the Middle East and help check the armaments race which might lead to devastating war."

The board also passed other resolutions reaffirming its support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), calling for "remedial steps" in the Emmett Till case in Mississippi, and asking a



DULLES

"firm American position in behalf of peace in the Middle East."

The board selected Toronto, Canada, for its biennial convention of 1957.

The board represents 1,000,000 members of 516 reformed Hebrew congregations in the United States and Canada.

China Frees 3 More Americans

HONGKONG, Oct. 31.—China released three more Americans today, father Armand Proulx of Lawrence, Mass., a Jesuit priest in China since the 1930s; Mrs. Nadeshda M. Romanoff, wife of an American sailor, and her daughter, Irene, and Miss Harriet Mills, a Fulbright scholar, of 433 W. 119th St., New York.

Miss Mills, 35, told newspapermen that the Chinese government was "completely justified in arresting me." She said she fully believed the charge that the U.S. Army command had practiced germ warfare in Korea.

"I was arrested for doing what I thought a good American should

do," she said, "but in prison I learned what a true and real American should do." By this, she explained, she meant "security and genuine peace and giving a decent life to everybody under the banner of Socialism and everybody having genuine equality."

She said she would be happy to return to the United States and hopes to "return to China as a friend of the Chinese people."

She was arrested July 25, 1951, in Peking. She said she had confessed the day she was arrested that she had given information to western diplomatic establishments in China.

Oxford Nursery Rhyme Book Out Nov. 10

"The Oxford Nursery Rhyme Book" edited by Iona and Peter Opie will be published by Oxford University Press on Nov. 10. It is a comprehensive collection of 800 jingles, riddles, catches, tongue trippers, counting rhymes, baby games, toe games, alphabets, prayers, songs and lullabies. Divided into nine sections, there are baby games and lullabies, jiggy joggy rhymes, songs, riddles, ballads, and sections entitled "People," "A Little Learning," "Awakening" and "Wonders."

Almost every nursery rhyme in the book is illustrated. More than 400 of the illustrations are reproductions of woodcuts which first appeared in the earliest children's books, and in peddler's chapbooks of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Many of the woodcuts have not been reproduced since their original publication in Georgian times. Included are engravings by both Thomas and John Bewick, as well as the work of their leading pupils such as Luke Clennell. Supplementing the early reproductions are 150 illustrations by wood engraver Joan Hassall.

Iona and Peter Opie are leading authorities on 18th century children's literature and chapbooks.

DUPONT PROFIT SHOWS BIG GAIN

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—The DuPont de Nemours Corp., not to be outdone by the other big profit-makers, reported a net of \$105,210,950 for the third quarter of the year to a total of \$291,603,652 for nine months. This compares with last year's \$71,646,430 for the third quarter and \$223,797,063 for the nine months.

\$15,000 SOUGHT TO FINANCE NELSON 'SEDITION' APPEAL

The Committee to Defend Steve Nelson issued an urgent appeal yesterday for \$15,000 to finance the "sedition" case fight. Arguments will be heard Nov. 15 by the U.S. Supreme Court on whether to uphold the Pennsylvania State sedition law under which Nelson was convicted.

Nelson was convicted in 1952 under the sedition law enacted in 1919 during the witchhunt hysteria following World War I. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court threw out the conviction on the ground the law was unconstitutional, since only the Federal Government had jurisdiction in such cases. They also found there was no evidence to substantiate the charge that Nelson advocated the overthrow of the government.

Despite an established rule that the Supreme Court will not take jurisdiction in a case which the

Claudia Jones Hearing Off To Tomorrow

A deportation hearing on Claudia Jones, originally scheduled for yesterday, has been postponed until tomorrow (Wednesday), in Washington, D. C., Federal Court at 10 a.m.

Miss Jones, released last week after serving nine months in an Alderson, W. Va. prison, suffered a heart attack two days afterwards, and is in Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Talks with Southwestern Bell Resumed

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Negotiations were resumed today between CIO Communications Workers Union officials and Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in an effort to prevent a six-state strike.

Frank P. Loneragan, union district director, said "some progress" was made during last week's sessions, but that the union and company were still "pretty far apart" on wages.

Loneragan also said the union would strike "if and when we deem it necessary," despite the company's claim that a strike without prior 30-day contract cancellation notice would be considered "illegal."

The union, representing about 50,000 of Southwestern's 60,000 employees, is seeking a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, which it says is the average settlement made by other units of the Bell System this year. The company has made "some improvements" on its original 5½-cent offer, Loneragan said.

CIO Southern Textile Parley Set for Nov. 13

The CIO Textile Workers Union of America will hold a wage conference in Charlotte, N. C., here of its upper and deep south locals on Nov. 13. The main objective is to mobilize the southern affiliates for a wage increase.

The northern locals of the union will hold a conference in New York Dec. 3-4 immediately after adjournment of the CIO convention here.

State itself throws out, the Attorney General of Pennsylvania appealed the decision.

The outcome of the Nelson case will have a major bearing on a number of other "sedition" cases on appeal in Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Hampshire.

The fight against the State Sedition laws has gained wide support from the AFL, CIO and other sections of organized labor. Herbert Thatcher, Washington labor attorney, who represents a number of AFL international unions will argue the Nelson case before the Supreme Court.

In its appeal for \$15,000, the Nelson Defense Committee stated, "What the decision will be will in large part depend on what the people do now." They urged contributions be sent to the Committee at Room 200, 6 E. 17 St., N.Y. 3.

LETTER FROM LONDON

Glasgow Conference

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

SCOTLAND held an enthusiastic conference in defense of democratic rights in America in Glasgow on Oct. 23 in the Central Hall. This was the first conference in Britain of this kind for many years; 153 delegates and 44 visitors attended.

The delegates represented 36 trade union branches, five area committees of different trade unions, eight women's cooperative guilds, two shop stewards committees, two local Labor Party branches, the Glasgow Union of Democratic Control, one Independent Labor Party branch and the Scottish Communist Party.

The conference had been called by a sponsoring committee which included Provost J. Reid of Saltcoats; Provost D. Wright of Kirkcaldy; Abe Moffatt, president of the Scottish area of the National Union of Mineworkers; William MacLellan, Glasgow publisher, and Dan Wilson of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The feature speaker was your correspondent, ably aided by Moffatt. Chairman was William McQuilkin, district secretary of the Paisley district of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The secretary of the conference was John MacDonald, Scottish secretary of the Fire Brigades Union.

A greeting from Paul Robeson was enthusiastically received. Robeson's greeting said, in part:

"News of your delegates conference is extremely welcome . . . I should be delighted to be among you and the dear friends whom I remember so vividly. But I am a prisoner within the confines of my native land. The day will, however, come when the provisions of the universal declaration of human rights will be observed even here in my country, and I shall be free again to sing for and talk with you."

The conference urged that a representative group of Scotsmen from all walks of life initiate a petition requesting President Eisenhower to grant Robeson a passport to visit and sing in Scotland. It further decided that the tens of thousands of signatures should be presented to the U. S. Consulate in Glasgow on Lincoln's Birthday.

MOFFATT emphasized in his introductory report the long history of the Scottish people, and especially the workers, in support of the struggle for democratic rights in other countries. With reference to the U. S. he cited the support of Burns and Robert Muir to the revolutionary struggle that founded the U.S., the support to the North in its armed struggle against slaveholders rebellion, although it hurts the British textile workers economically; as well as the long history of the Scottish coal-miners in support of various struggles of American labor.

Williamson, in his report, covered the field of political repression, pro-fascist and anti-labor laws and their consequences during the last seven years. He hammered home the central lesson, that failure to defend the rights of the Communists had endangered the rights of everyone.

In his report Williamson emphasized: "The same capitalist forces who are threatening America with pro-fascist reaction are interfering daily in the affairs of Britain and its people. They tell

Britain what it can and cannot export—this in turn affects wages and prices. They tell Britain how much it must spend on armaments and how big an army to maintain—this in turn has a direct bearing on the economy of our country and contribute to high prices, high taxes and the two-year call-up. They advise Britain to introduce American speedup measures in order that American investors in Britain can increase their profits. . . ."

In concluding his report, Williamson emphasized to the conference that "they must never forget that there are two Americas—"

"the America of the McCarthys and Brownells . . . of the lynchers of the 14-year-old Negro boy in Mississippi, and of the Taft-Hartley Union wreckers . . . But there is another America—that of the workers who organized the millions strong trade unions; that of the countless millions who want peace; that of the Negro people who heroically fight against juncrow segregation and lynching; and that of the tens of thousands, Communist and non-Communist, who carry on the struggle, fully confident that no law can jail political ideas. That is the America of the future; that is the America that our solidarity movements in Britain will help."

A DISCUSSION followed with 23 speakers participating. The conference then unanimously adopted a resolution that welcomed the recent signs of a healthy public opinion asserting itself in the U. S. against the continuation and broadening of political attacks that have occurred in an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.

The heart of the resolution declared:

"We recommend that working class and other organizations in Scotland give support to all the fighters for democratic rights in the U.S.A. and especially at this moment to support the efforts of the great singer, Paul Robeson, to get a passport to visit and sing again in Scotland; to express solidarity with the United Auto Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Unions who are both under government attack and to express grave concern at the proscribing and blacklisting of political organizations, trade unions and individuals which brands them as criminals for ideas and policies and subjects them to serious penalties. . . ."

"In our individual capacity, we delegates pledge ourselves to rally behind and support the activities that will be initiated by the Committee of Scottish-American Friendship and Democratic Rights, that a number of prominent and respected persons at the conference in their individual capacity announced they were forming."

GREETINGS to Claudia Jones, British West Indian-born Negro woman leader of the American Communist Party, who was released from an American prison the day the conference was being held, were proposed by the Scottish publisher, William MacLellan.

Greetings were also sent to Glasgow-born Billy Allan of Detroit, and a resolution to Judge Lederle was decided upon urging him not to cancel Allan's American citizenship.

The hall was decorated with a large streamer "Grant Robeson His Passport Now," and on the walls were many panels of clippings, pictures and pamphlets from the U.S.A. describing various aspects of repression.

Germans Want No NATO Obstacle to East-West Unity

By JOSEPH CLARK

GENEVA

The very day the State Department people here "leaked" the Western German unification and security plan, the influential Paris newspaper *Le Monde* had some acid comment on this plan. "Incomprehensible," *Le Monde* called it.

Although most newspaper readers at home won't be able to read this in the State Department house organs that call themselves a free press, the Department's German policies are more and more coming under fire.

It is an open secret in the mile-long corridors of the Palace of Nations and the House of the Press that the West Germans are sore because they can't sit in on the discussions of Germany. And they know exactly what prevents them from sitting down. The Western Three won't allow the East Germans to sit together at one table with the West Germans. The representatives of the Bonn government are chafing under this Western veto.

Among the clippings I brought along, here is a prophetic column by Walter Lippmann in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* (Oct. 6):

"We shall soon be asking ourselves," Lippmann wrote, "what is wrong with our own policies. We shall be asking ourselves whether they have not remained frozen in the pre-Geneva mold, and whether

as a result we are not coming off second best in the diplomatic duel in Germany. . . ."

RIGID AIM

Now exactly what is the "pre-Geneva mold" which makes the State Department's German policies so hopeless? Briefly it is the decision to rearm West Germany and put its divisions into NATO. All those newspapers and airwave commentators who assail our ears about how the Russians refuse to allow German unification forget a fateful pre-Geneva event. That was the ratification of the Paris pacts to set up a new Wehrmacht which will become part of the NATO military alliance.

This was going to be the big "situation of strength" with which the West was going to confront the Soviet Union. How sadly shortsighted such a view was. It failed to take into account the major resolution taken by all the people of Europe, EAST AND WEST, 10 years ago. It was a resolution that German militarism must never run wild in the world again.

RESULTS

So naturally the decision to rearm West Germany and put it into NATO changed the situation in Europe. Least of all did this give the West any sort of "situation of strength." On the contrary, mark the succession of events that followed the ratifica-



ADENAUER

tion of the Paris pacts:

1. The Soviet Union, the East German Democratic Republic, and all the socialist governments of Eastern Europe got together at Warsaw and formed a counter-pact.

2. The Geneva summit meeting took place and brought a four-power renunciation of war. The hoax of a "Russian menace" and Soviet aggression was shattered beyond repair.

3. The Soviet government invited the West German government to Moscow to discuss three questions — diplomatic relations,

trade and cultural exchange. Adenauer signed on the dotted line in Moscow. He signed a pact on those three questions. And now more than ever it was clear that German unification in the new situation depended on West German relations with the Soviet Union as well as with the now sovereign East German regime.

Therefore, as Lippmann noted in his column:

"Among the Germans . . . re-unification has become more important than the military alliance with the West."

That's why *Le Monde* says the Western security plan is "incomprehensible." There is no security if German arms are to become part of a military pact directed against any part of Europe. France especially knows that pacts and drives that are supposed to point German jackboots eastward have a terribly uncomfortable habit of turning westward.

FLEXIBLE DIPLOMACY

The interesting thing about Soviet diplomacy at the summit meeting and at the present foreign ministers meeting is that it is flexible enough to propose agreements even with NATO in existence, and even despite the decision to put German divisions in NATO. Here's how Molotov put it here:

"Now that the remilitarization of Western Germany is being ef-

fectuated in practice on the basis of the Paris agreements and she has already joined Western military groupings, new obstacles have arisen to the settlement of the German problem. Under present conditions an appropriate settlement can be brought about only gradually, through a reduction of international tension in Europe, with the setting up of a reliable system of collective security and as a result of a rapprochement and better cooperation between the two parts of Germany."

Much as Dulles may not like the bed he made he will have to sleep in it. He put our German policy in the NATO mold. That blocks any rapid progress toward German unification. If the West Germans become more restive they can negotiate with the East. Dulles on the other hand, doesn't have another ace left, not even a picture card.

Just one more thing should be added. Folks everywhere are demanding progress from this Geneva foreign ministers conference. If they don't get it on Germany they demand it on European security, on disarmament and on East-West contacts, on anything that will ease tensions still further. And that in turn will help the ultimate solution of the German question. Dulles will then have to get rid of that old deck, or as Lippmann put it, that "pre-Geneva mold."

Pittsburgh Transit Workers Voting Today on New Offer

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—A scheduled midnight strike against Pittsburgh Railway Co., the city's only mass transit system, was called off for 48 hours last night to allow 2,280 trolley and bus operators opportunity to vote on a new offer.

Mayor David L. Lawrence said Division 85, AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railways & Motor Coach Employees, agreed to put the new offer to a membership vote.

Gilbert Teitel, Division 85 business agent said he would not recommend acceptance of the offer to membership and would "talk

against." He said the proposal was inadequate.

Teitel said the strike would be called at midnight tomorrow if the proposal was voted down.

Catholic Youth Week Observed

The fifth observance of Catholic Youth Week, participated in by Catholic youth throughout the nation, began last Sunday.

The National Council of Catholic Youth, federating agency for all Catholic youth throughout the nation, sponsored the week.

The theme of the observance is "Youth—our hope."

Friends Back Wife's Story In Shooting of Millionaire

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Oct. 31.—Questioning of New York's "Blue Book" society disclosed today that "everything was amiable" between millionaire sportsman William Woodward, Jr., and his beautiful wife shortly before she blasted him to death with a shotgun.

Woodward, 35, a prominent tuffman and owner of the famous race horse *Nashua*, was shot and killed early yesterday by his ex-model wife. She said she thought he was a prowler who had invaded their palatial North Shore, L.I., estate near here.

The shooting occurred only a few hours after the couple had returned from a party honoring the Duchess of Windsor.

Officials quoted Mrs. Woodward as saying she and her husband both took guns to their separate bedrooms and agreed to "shoot on sight" if any prowler appeared.

She was awakened about 2 a.m., she said, by a noise which might have been the barking of the couple's poodle, Sloppy, tied in the kitchen, or trees brushing against the house.

Clutching the shotgun, she went to her bedroom door and some 10 feet away across a foyer at her husband's bedroom door she saw a shadowy figure. She told police she fired both barrels of the gun and, almost instantly, realized it was her husband.

One blast missed Woodward

but the other caught him full in the head and his nude body toppled to the floor.

Mrs. Woodward, as Ann Eden Crowell, came to New York in 1937 with her divorced mother and began work as a model for the John Powers agency. Later, she appeared in several Broadway stage productions and summer stock, and in radio dramas.

Woodward became head of the family when his father, president of the Hanover Bank of New York and owner of the Belair Farms, died in 1953.

U.S. to Back World Study of Nuclear Hazards

U. S. delegate James J. Wadsworth told the UN main political committee today this country proposes that the General Assembly take steps to form a global pool of information on the hazards of nuclear radiation.

Wadsworth, the first speaker as the 60-nation committee began its debate on radiation hazards, said he would propose a formal resolution in the next few days to set up a mechanism for sample collection, measurement and analysis of radioactive data throughout the world.

TRAINMEN'S BROTHERHOOD TO MARK DEBS' BIRTHDAY

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 31.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Eugene Victor Debs, for many years a militant progressive leader of the Socialist movement and "godfather" of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will be celebrated here Nov. 5 and 6 under the auspices of the union's Eugene V. Debs Lodge 145.

Among the speakers at a banquet will be W. P. Kennedy, general president of the BRT. Also among the speakers will be Marguerite Debs Cooper, niece of Debs; H. E. Gilbert, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and other officials of local and state railroad organizations.

The BRT and BLFE will also participate in a wreath-laying ceremony at Debs' grave Nov. 6. Also among the friends of Debs to attend will Mayors Ralph Tucker of this city and Frank

Rail Labor Paper Hits Goldwater's Smears

Republicans are split over the issue of wooing or slurring labor, it is claimed by "Labor," weekly publication of the railroad unions, in its main story this week describing reaction to Sen. Barry Goldwater's "knock-labor" report.

Goldwater's report, actually a speech he delivered before the recent "campaign school" of the GOP in preparation for 1956, is denounced as a tactic to win votes by smearing the trade unions.

In contrast, however, Labor

quotes Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, the California Republican who has been recently cast in what is described as a bid for support for the Presidency, as saying that unless the GOP appeals to workers and independents "the only way we will see the inside of the White House during the next generation will be a guided tour."

The railroad paper did not explain how Knight's position contradicts Goldwater's. The latter, too, says the GOP should make its appeal to the workers—but to the "individual worker" while at the same time leveling smear attacks upon the unions and their leaders for allegedly "coercing" the members to vote Democratic and for collecting a "slush fund" for political purposes.

Knight is reported to have some backing among conservative AFL leaders.

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO's Political Action Committee, termed Goldwater's "slush fund" charges "arrant nonsense." Like James McDevitt, head of the AFL's political arm, he referred Goldwater to the CIO's filed statements on political contributions.

Viewing Goldwater's campaign strategy as a pattern of what's to come, Kroll said, "that kind of campaign can only result in dragging down still further the level of political morality in the country, and we will have nothing to do with such tactics."

"The sooner Sen. Goldwater and GOP chairman Hall come out of the gutter and discover that working people are interested in issues instead of filthy lies, the sooner they will give the Republican Party some stature," Kroll said.

Farm Income Off 10% in 3rd Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Farm net income for the third quarter of the year reached an annual rate of \$10,300,000,000, the Agriculture Department reported.

This was about 5 percent below the previous quarter and 10 percent below the third quarter rate in 1954.

Westinghouse Tries Split Tactics

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—The Westinghouse Electric Corp. trying to split its workers, has announced as it moved for negotiations with two striking unions here tomorrow that it has put its terms unilaterally into effect for non-union and the white-collar workers.

The company says its five-year three percent a year terms have been signed by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, and claims its terms will cover 35,000 employees not members of the striking unions. The independent union, which has a company-union background,

represents 13,500 of these.

Resumption of negotiations tomorrow will affect the 44,000 workers out at 29 plants of the chain under contract with the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and 12,000 at 10 plants under contract with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (UE.)

Another 1,500 Westinghouse workers are under contract with the AFL's electrical union, and some 6,000 more are under local agreements of other unions in the AFL. The AFL unions have not joined the strike but they rejected the company's terms.

The IUE and UE oppose the five-year pact and insist on a 15-cent hourly raise for the year still left under the Westinghouse pact. They also oppose the company's job-re-timing speedup and wage-cutting plan.

At Essington, Pa., meanwhile, the striking UE Local 107 in the giant steam turbine plant of Westinghouse hailed its victory in a court decision dissolving a temporary anti-picketing injunction. The ruling was termed by Local 107 a "major blow to Westinghouse attempts to place the courts on its side in its extraordinary effort to cut wages 20 percent."

Brownell Moves to Kill His First Union by Smear

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON

Something new in American labor history took place here when three-member panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board heard oral argument on the first round of Attorney General Hebert Brownell's attempt to break a union as "Communist-infiltrated."

Brownell took action last July 28 against the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, filing a petition asking the SACB to put the "infiltrated" tag on the union. He did this under the 1954 amendment to the 1950 McCarran act which set up the SACB. This amendment was frankly designed by its authors to injure unions in a way present laws did not provide.

The purpose of the law and of Brownell's legal action is to drive the union out of business by smear. Brownell, NLRB chairman Philip R. Rodgers, Labor Secretary James Mitchell and other government officials have repeatedly stated their hostility to the IUMMSW and a number of other independent unions. No one is kidding anyone in this matter. The government is trying to wipe out such unions legally, as Hitler did when he took control of the Reichstag and put through his own laws.

The catch is that America has a constitution which has stood the test of 165 years. The American people agree it is wrong to defy that constitution in order to reach a temporary objective.

If one were to boil it down to its simplest, the Brownell case under the Humphrey-Butler act of 1954 amounts to this: We do not like the policies of the union and of the union officials, and we think they should be labeled as red and emanating from a foreign power.

That's what listing as "Communist-infiltrated" would amount to. They hope this would drive the union out of business.

However, the Attorney General is unable to state frankly that his objective is to kill the union, because then he might run into trouble with the U. S. Constitution. In fact, he has for some years been probing the edges of that noble document to try to find a way around its protection of his political opponents.

DEFENSE MOTION

The union last Thursday argued a number of defense motions which the board took under advisement. It asked, first, that the case be postponed until the Supreme Court has ruled on the constitutionality of the 1950 McCarran act, under which the SACB operates. The high court is soon to hear oral argument on the Communist Party appeal challenging the law, and a ruling can be expected within several months.

The union asked that the Brownell petition be dismissed on a



BROWNELL

number of grounds. It pointed out that it was filed just as the union was locked in a series of strikes with the big nonferrous metal mining companies. It noted that Brownell is a close associate of Roger William Strauss, board chairman of the American Smelting & Refining Corp., one of the firms struck by the union when the petition was filed.

The union also asked that two members of the SACB be disqualified from the case, on the ground they attended a private meeting with Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss) and other members of the Senate internal security subcommittee.

plus officials of the Justice Department division which is bringing the case against it. This, the union says, happened shortly before the SACB action was filed, amid press reports that the case was discussed.

The two SACB members at the session called by Eastland were chairman Thomas Herbert and Harry Cain. Actually, Cain is not in on the first stage of the case. It is being heard by a panel of three, consisting of Herbert, former Gov. Francis Cherry of Arkansas and Kathryn McHale, a Truman appointee.

Attorneys for the union also asked for a bill of particulars which would explain just what Brownell means when he charges it is "Communist-infiltrated." Does he refer to the political opinions of union officials and employees, plus their legal activities off the job? To how many people does he refer? To what acts, at what time?

If the board denies the union's preliminary motions and goes ahead with the hearings we can expect a real display of the kind of information which the Justice Department collects on unions under what it terms the "derogatory" heading. It should be one great jumble of fact and fancy, of truth mixed with half-truth and distortion, as such cases always have been.

Brownell would try the same thing on many other unions if he thought he could get away with it.

PASTOR SENDS PRAYER FOR CLAUDIA JONES' WELFARE

The National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership has received the following letter praying for the welfare of Claudia Jones, from a Negro minister in Nevada:

"Dear Friend:
"I received your letter and was happy to hear from you. Glad to hear of some of our fellow workers for peace being released from prison. We pray that all of them will soon be released. I'm enclosing a message. Hope I can be of further help to the good cause.

"Your Friend,
"Rev —"

"The message:

"The Brotherhood of man—

"When God created the world including man, he did not create two worlds or three worlds. He created only one world and one people.

"When man tried to seek out a way to reach heaven other than the way God planned, he brought God's wrath down upon his head.

"God almighty confused their tongues whereas they spoke only one tongue or one language. They found themselves speaking different tongues. They therefore had to quit building on the tower because they couldn't longer understand each other.

"So we find the people in the same dilemma today. They not only speak different tongues, they manifest a harsh and disagreeable spirit toward each other.

"People living side by side are supposed to be neighbors and can't get along. What's the trouble? Sin? Yes sin. People working side by side on the same job; going to the same meetings, etc., can't get along. What's the matter? Sin? Yes

sin is what it is. God is displeased. "Different nationalities have been living under the same U. S. government for years and now can't get along. Stay under the same flag. Why? Fear? Yes fear in the hearts of the U. S. leaders.

"The people need the love of God in their hearts. God's people hath no fear. As the Scripture says: The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth. The righteous are as bold as a lion.

"How can the accusation stand up; that a man is trying to overthrow the government by force and violence, when it is evident that he hasn't a standing army with machine guns, cannons and bombs to overthrow it?"

Princess Margaret

Won't Wed Captain

LONDON, Oct. 31. — Princess Margaret gave up RAF Group Capt. Peter Townsend tonight, in a short statement to newsmen at Clarence House, the official residence she shares with Queen Mother Elizabeth.

"I would like it to be known that I have decided not to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend."

Townsend had left only a short time before the 115-word statement was handed out. He went back to Uckfield House in Sussex, where he spent the past weekend with Margaret. He expects to return to his post as air attache at Brussels Monday.

Wisconsin McCarthyites Push Gerrymander Bill Through

By S. C. EISENSCHER

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—In the last few hectic hours of the "clean-up" session of the 1955 Wisconsin legislature, the Republican majority blitzed through into law an infamous gerrymander of the Milwaukee County 4th and 5th Congressional Districts, and a bill to undermine public housing in the state. These two measures have one thing in common—they are both a result of the callous use of over-all state control of politics by a McCarthyite Republican machine to determine affairs in Milwaukee County, where labor-supported Democrats are overwhelmingly in control.

The reshuffling of the Congressional district lines is intended to recover the closely contested 5th District, formerly held by the notorious McCarthyite, Charles Kersten, from Henry Reuss, the man who beat him in 1954 by 6,000 votes.

The new law, which Gov. Kohler is expected to sign, will shift the heavily Republican suburb of

Wauwatosa from the 4th to the 5th District, and will shift the heavily Democratic 2nd, 10th and 3rd wards of Milwaukee from the 5th to the 4th. This would give Reuss a handicap of about 10,000 votes, besides requiring him to move if he wants to remain in the 5th District, since his present home in the 3rd ward is shifted now to the 4th District.

The new law would also split the Negro vote between the two districts, whereas in the 1954 race the Negro vote was decisive in Reuss' victory over Kersten.

This would have the effect of consigning the 4th District hopelessly to the Democrats, but the Republican chief could at least be consoled by the position on foreign policy of the Democratic incumbent, Clement Zablocki. Although he is credited with a "100 percent labor record," his foreign policy stand has been close to that of Kersten.

Reuss has fought in Congress in support of Rep. Clayton Powell's desegregation amendments, and

attracted some attention early this year with his initiative on a "new look" at American foreign policy.

The Democrats charged in a one-sided debate in the State Senate that the Republican votes for the gerrymander were due to an ultimatum from William J. Grede, anti-labor industrialist and formerly president of the NAM, who now manipulates the purse-strings of the Wisconsin Republican party. Until the last few days of the session, the Republican legislative caucus had turned the bill down as a deal too raw to swallow. But Claude Jasper, GOP state chairman, John F. Mills of the Republican National Committee, Robert Pierce, GOP national committeeman, and Mrs. Marion Fox, GOP national committeewoman, came down to the state senatorial corridors to inform the Republican Senators that a million dollar slush fund controlled by Grede was at stake.

A last-minute amendment by Sen. Henry Maier (Dem) of Milwaukee, to submit the matter to a referendum in the two districts

was steamrolled into the ground. Phileo Nash, newly elected Democratic state chairman, declared: "We are not going to take this lying down. This bill is corrupt, crooked and immoral."

Rep. Reuss stated: "I have been trying to give the people of this area honest representation in Congress, and I'm not going to be stopped by this underhanded rigging of an election."

The anti-housing bill, which would enable city authorities to authorize the sale of public housing projects to the highest bidder, had been opposed by Milwaukee city officials, by the Common Council, by labor and by the Milwaukee County American Legion. It was vetoed by Gov. Kohler, on the grounds that the interests of the bondholders were not protected. The new version, reintroduced in the fall session, has a provision that required the sale to be at "going market prices," with outstanding obligations to be paid off. Kohler, satisfied that the bondholders are protected, said he would sign the bill.

Sen. Russell Tosses in a 'Moderate' Hat

By ALAN MAX

SENATOR RICHARD RUSSELL of Georgia (Democrat, of course), returned from overseas last Tuesday and threw a new hat in the ring for Democratic candidate for President. The hat belonged to Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, upon whom Russell said, "moderates" could look with favor.

"I consider Governor Lausche to be a middle of the road Democrat whereas some of the other prominent Democrats are considered in my part of the country to be a little to the left," Russell said.

I suspect that Gov. Lausche did not know that his hat was to be thrown in the ring. I suspect he also believes that Russell attached a string to the hat and will pull it out of the ring whenever he thinks best. It appears that Russell is concerned less

with launching a boom for Lausche than with furthering the campaign by the conservative Southern wing of the Democratic Party for a decisive voice in the program and candidates for '56.

THE WORDS "right," "left" and "middle" are useful terms. But in the mouth of a conservative they lose all meaning. Only an extreme conservative could call Lausche a moderate. The Ohio Governor, although nominally a Democrat, refused to campaign against or even say a word publicly against Senator Taft. He was known in Ohio as a "Taft Democrat." He is as "moderate" as Taft-Hartley is moderate.

Similarly, to call Stevenson, Harriman and Kefauver too "left"—for it was to them that Russell was referring—is prepos-

terous, and only a conservative could do so with a straight face. It is Russell's way of trying to insure that the Democratic candidate will be a man without any ties to the labor movement or the Negro people's movement. Or to insure that any potential candidate who may have such ties now, will see the wisdom of dropping them before the convention rolls around.

THE SOUTHERN conservatives had apparently come to terms with Stevenson in that period before President Eisenhower's illness when the Democratic cause, as the politicians saw it, was hopeless for '56, and when all that seemed to matter was the type of campaign—as conservative as possible—that the Democratic candidate would wage. With the change to the

situation since the Eisenhower illness and with a real race in prospect for the Democratic nomination and later for the Presidency itself—the Democratic conservatives are worried lest the candidates make too many concessions to labor, the Negro people and the small farmers. What is now going on, therefore, is a many-pronged drive by the conservatives, centered mainly in the South, to have the last word on the affairs of their party and to limit to a minimum the weight of the people on whose votes the party depends.

We are now in that period of talk of "favorite sons," "dark horses," "middle candidates," and "too left candidates," which characterize the attempts of the conservative forces in the Democratic Party to present labor

and its allies with an accomplished fact.

Life, however, moves in a different direction. Issues of explosive force are bursting where the conservatives would like to see calm prevail. Not least of these was the Till lynching. If the civil rights mobilization in Washington early in the next Congress is effective, it can go far toward defeating the attempts of the right to lay a dead hand on the November elections. And if the proposal of the UAW convention for a political conference of labor and its allies for early '56 is carried through nationally—and locally too, for that matter—it will be the working people, rather than Sen. Russell of Georgia, who will have some say on who and what are "moderate" and who and what are "too left."

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DEWEY AND THE MIDDLE EAST

EX-GOVERNOR Thomas E. Dewey insists that the present Middle East crisis represents a violation by the Soviet Union of the Geneva spirit and a "conniving against Israel." It is ironical to hear Dewey set himself up as an interpreter of the Geneva spirit. Dewey has always been one of the most flagrant boosters of the Cold War. Dewey, like his friend John Foster Dulles, has been one of the main supporters of reviving that Nazi-led army whose ravages brought the influx of refugees into Israel in the first place.

There is a very real connection between Geneva and the Middle East, which Dewey chooses not to mention. This is the fact that if Geneva is to be fulfilled military alliances must be replaced by general security measures and negotiation. But the whole crisis in the Middle East is the result of Washington's and Britain's policy of trying to set up a military bloc there. Such a bloc would have two purposes: it would be aimed against the Soviet Union, with military bases (some already established) only a short distance from Soviet borders. Its other purpose would be directed against the movement sweeping the Middle East for national independence.

Unfortunately for the state of Israel, its leaders from the first permitted themselves to be an instrument for this plan. Meanwhile, the two-timers in Washington offered to support the Arab states against Israel if they would enter an anti-Soviet alliance. When most of these countries refuse to go along with the plot and instead look to the countries like Czechoslovakia for trade, including arms, this is called a "betrayal" of Geneva.

The leaders of Israel can best defend the interests of their country by refusing any longer to back military blocs and, instead, by declaring their neutrality in the Middle East and their willingness to cooperate with all forces to maintain the peace there.

Dewey says the Soviet Union has "invaded" the Middle East. This is his way of describing the just concern on the part of the Soviet Union with what goes on so close to its borders. The notion is ridiculous that Middle East affairs should be determined by Washington thousands of miles away, while any legitimate concern by the Soviet Union nearby is an "invasion."

The fact is, there can be no solution to the Middle East crisis without the participation of the Soviet Union, which has indicated its readiness to help. Such participation should be welcomed by all who desire that peace which is needed for the Middle East and for the State of Israel in particular.

REQUIRED READING

THE PROGRAM for civil rights growing out of the murder of Negroes in Mississippi, issued by the CIO United Auto Workers over the weekend, should be required reading for every trade union body and every individual trade unionist in the nation. The UAW statement, combined with a letter from its president, Walter Reuther, represents the most forward position on the issue so far taken by a union. Reuther's letter took the fight against the Dixiecrat terror campaign from the resolution to the action stage.

The dramatic revelation that the UAW and the NAACP will join with "a host of other organizations" in a planned civil rights mobilization in Washington should stir responses in trade union bodies in every city. And the UAW directive backs this up with detailed action aimed at every U. S. Congressman in the interest of civil rights legislation.

The silence of AFL officialdom on the Till murder and the civil rights issue is hardly understandable in the face of the clearcut stand of the UAW. For the UAW statement sharply warned that to accept Republican do-nothing and to surrender to the anti-liberals in the Democratic Party could mean a fiasco in 1956.

The UAW has taken a significant step to forestall the Dixiecrats and northern reactionaries in 1956 by developing an active, fighting Negro-labor alliance.

AFL TEACHERS TO AID VICTIMS OF WITCHHUNT

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 31.—The New Jersey State Federation of Teachers, AFL, yesterday pledged full support to three teachers who were dismissed after they had refused to testify last spring before a unit of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The action was taken in a resolution adopted by the 82 delegates at the closing session of the group's two-day annual meeting here. Financial, legal and moral support was promised the three.

They were Robert Lowenstein of Barringer High School, Perry Zimmerman of Dayton Street School, and Mrs. Estelle Laba of Central High School. All are members of the union's Local 481 in Newark. Appeals on their dismissals are pending before State Commissioner of Education Frederick L. Raubinger.

Hokard Richards, chairman of the history department of Perth Amboy High School, was elected union president to succeed Mrs. Hildegard B. Wells of Newark.

THE DEPARTMENT of Justice, under Attorney General Herbert Brownell, continues to grind out pat and complacent answers to those citizens who request that it act in clearing up the kidnap-murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till in Mississippi. The letters of the Justice Department are well-adorned with such phrases as "this regrettable kidnapping and killing involves violations of Mississippi laws only. . . ." "This Department . . . has authority to undertake any action. . . ." "We fully understand the motive prompting this appeal (for action by the Justice Department)"; and on and on.

Mostly these letters are signed by either Warren Olney, III, and assistant Attorney General, or Arthur B. Caldwell, chief of the Department's Civil Rights Section—or both. The Attorney General, himself, is busy frying other fish, being the chief political strategist of the Eisenhower Administration, and a man who still sees the dangers resulting from Marxist thinking as more pressing than the present conspiracies to commit murder in order to nullify a U. S. Supreme Court decision.

There was a time—and not too long ago—when things were different in the Department which Brownell heads. I would like to take the team of Brownell, Caldwell and Olney back to a spring day in 1947, a scant eight years ago—before the loyalty probes, the "subversive lists," Smith Act trials and Congressional witchhunts. In that spring a group of 31 white men in Greenville, S. C., a proper Southern State, took Willie Earle, a Negro, to the outskirts of town and lynched him.

A WAVE of indignation swept the country, not quite as large as that which is sweeping now the nation after the murder of Till and the exoneration of his accused killers. People demanded that the Department of Justice act in the matter. And an Attorney General by the name of Tom C. Clark, a Texan, now

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

What Brownell Can Do in Mississippi

A U.S. Supreme Court Justice, did answer the demands by ordering the FBI office in Charlotte, N.C., to conduct an investigation. The murder in South Carolina, mind you, was also a violation of South Carolina law, just as Till's murder violated Mississippi law. But the FBI was ordered by the Attorney General to investigate.

It is true that the FBI was ordered to investigate to find if any federal laws were violated, but it is also true that the FBI agents did more than that: They came up with the only real story of the crime, which they got from the lips of the accused during their investigation. In fact, it is highly doubtful that there would have been a Greenville trial in 1947 if it had not been for the work of the FBI.

J. C. BILLS, then head of the FBI agency in Charlotte, explained how ten agents had helped prepare the state's case. Three agents met with then Governor J. Strom Thurmond, who the next year became the Dixiecrat presidential candidate. Their report to him was so convincing that even this un-reconstructed racist moved to bring the accused 31 to trial. The New York Times reported on May 18, 1955:

"Testimony at the trial has shown that 10 FBI agents helped prepare the state's case and obtained virtually all of the statements which 26 of the defendants allegedly made."

This evidence gathered by the FBI was not enough to overcome the racist pattern of justice which exists in South Carolina no less than in Mississippi, but the nation knew what had happened. The result was that public opinion was mobilized in South Carolina, as well as elsewhere against what had happened.

It would seem to anyone who had no political ax to grind that trained FBI men could find and protect witnesses, even if these witnesses were active in a case in which no federal law was broken. It would seem that FBI expert witnesses, utilizing the vast resources of the Department of Justice, could properly identify the body of Till, taking the rug from under defense contention that the body dragged from the Tallahatchie River was not that of the murdered young Negro.

NEGRO NEWSMEN have made known the fact that there are witnesses who, if they testified in the coming kidnap trial of J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant, the two who were freed on the murder charge, would be most convincing. Can't the Department of Justice show just as much interest in the cause of elementary justice as working newspapermen? It is long past time when we should accept a form letter and profuse "regrets" as the proper activity of the Department of Justice against the racist perversions of law and order.

Hail Ruling on Supervisory Parole

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday hailed the U.S. Supreme Court decision on the supervisory parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law as a significant victory.

The Supreme Court had ruled last week that the courts must consider the "merits" of the case brought by 14 non-citizens to challenge the constitutionality of the Walter-McCarran Law provisions which places severe restrictions upon them.

Supervisory Parole is that section of the Walter-McCarran Law which deals with non-citizens whom the Justice Department cannot deport since no country will accept them as deportees.

In commenting on the decision, the committee declared: "We have always been of the opinion that the Supervisory Parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law posed definite constitutional questions. With the ruling of the highest court of the land attesting to our position, we are determined not only to return our case to the lower courts but challenge the issue right back to the Supreme Court, if need."

Among the Supervisory Parole restrictions are: Limiting oneself to 50-mile radius; submitting to psychiatric and medical treatment at the demand of the Justice Department; Reporting monthly to agents of the Justice Department and when reporting discuss under oath habits and associations.

Failure to comply with Supervisory Parole is punishable by a fine and/or jail or both.

The 14 New York non-citizens who instituted the challenge to the provisions in the Federal District Court were referred to a three-

Judge court composed of Judges Medina, McGohey and Weinfeld. The three-Judge Court threw their case out maintaining that no "justifiable controversy" had been presented. In their appeal to the Supreme Court the 14, through their attorneys, Blanch Freedman and Gloria Agrin, pointed out that there was a case, and in its ruling the Supreme Court concurred with that position.

In sending the case back to the lower courts where it originated, the Supreme Court in effect said that the courts must rule on the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law which constitute Supervisory

Parole as well as rule on whether the application of these provisions by the Justice Department and its agents violate the constitutional rights of the non-citizens involved.

While 14 non-citizens brought the action there are well over 1,200 who will benefit from any favorable opinion in the matter.

The 14 involved in this particular action are Alexander Bittelman, Frank Borich, Michael Nukk, Joseph Siminoff, Felix Kusman, Rose Nelson, Ida Gottesman, Anna Tafler, Benjamin Saltzman, Bessie Geiser, Martin Young, Boris Sklar, Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett.

UAW LOCAL URGES DRIVE TO AMEND IMMIGRATION LAW

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—Local 208 of the CIO United Auto Workers has adopted a resolution urging Michigan's U.S. Senators to support amendments to the Walter-McCarran Law "such as are contained in the Lehman-Celler Bill," and to so inform a Senate committee holding hearings on new legislation starting Nov. 21.

Local 208 sent copies of the resolution to all Detroit-area UAW locals and to many outstate asking them to take similar action.

Letters were also sent to Walter Reuther, UAW president, and Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, urging that they "ask all affiliates of the UAW to send similar letters to the Senators of their respective states."

The resolution referred to the action taken by the 15th annual convention of the UAW which called on Congress to "expedite hearings and take action on long-

overdue amendments of the McCarran-Walter Act so as to remove its discriminatory, arbitrary and anti-democratic standards, formulas, and provisions. . . ."

The convention endorsed legislation like the Lehman-Celler Bill "which would restore decency to the immigration and naturalization policies of the U.S. and remove the double standard imposed by naturalized citizenship."

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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Emil Gilels at the Piano "like lightning and thunder"

Victor Seroff tells some delightful stories about Emil Gilels in the latest Saturday Review.

One is about Artur Schnabel who heard Gilels play when he visited the Soviet Union in 1931.

Gilels was only 15 at the time and known only to a handful of people, but his playing made an unforgettable impression on the older pianist. He was in Odessa at the time. A piano teacher at the local conservatory had asked him to hear her pupils.

"You know how boring such an ordeal usually is," said Rubinstein, "but by God there was a boy—I remember as if it happened yesterday—short with a mass of red hair and freckles who played. . . I can't describe it. . . All I can say is—if he ever comes here I might as well pack my bags and go."

WHEN GILELS came to Prague in 1948 for the Third International Spring Festival in that great musical city, he performed the Tchaikovsky B Minor Concerto with the Czech Philharmonia under a Russian conductor, Ivanov.

Rubinstein, says Seroff, attended the concert with Rafael Kubelik, "then the permanent conductor of the orchestra with whom Gilels was scheduled to play several concertos."

Rubinstein recalls that in the first movement "Gilels went like lightning and thunder through an octave passage well-known to pianists, and Kubelik whispered to me, 'if I were conducting tonight this could scare me so that I wouldn't be able to go on.'"

GILELS gave his first U. S. performance in Philadelphia on the night of Oct. 2, playing the Tchaikovsky B Minor Concerto. According to the critics, he "electrified his audience with the most triumphant debut played in the Academy of Music in many decades."

What the Philly audience and also the N. Y. audience the next night did not know was that Gilels played the concerto with plasters and collodion (new skin) on his fingers.

Says Seroff: "The tips of Gilels's fingers were a sorry sight on the morning of his (Philly) rehearsal; they were broken into small cracks and to play in such condition would have left the ivories covered with blood. Someone was dispatched to bring plasters and collodion and that is how he had to play the Tchaikovsky concerto in Philadelphia and New York. 'I think it is the water,' Gilels said. 'No, no, it's nerves,' Mrs. Gilels explained."

Wonder what the playing of this young genius sounds like when he's in condition?

SEROFF, who interviewed Gilels enroute to his Philly debut, gives us a revealing off-stage portrait of the pianist.

"I have never met or read about an artist of his stature more modest, without the slightest sign of affectation."

This was shown during the Philly press conference when a reporter asked Gilels if he was the greatest pianist in the Soviet Union.

Seroff says that he has heard the question 'who is the greatest pianist in the world', answered with a suppressed smug smile 'I know who is the second best.' . . .

But Gilels answered (through his interpreter) merely: "I'm one of many pianists who is very busy in Russia concertizing and teaching."

Earlier, Gilels had told him that in Russia there are at least one or two other most phenomenal pianists—one of whom is the 21 year old Lazar Berman.

"Do you mean to say he has a greater technique than yours?" Seroff asked Gilels.

"Oh, certainly!"

GILELS' favorite composers are Prokofiev and Shostakovich. He was the first to introduce Prokofiev's Eighth Sonata which he calls a "monumental" work.

"Among contemporary American works he knows Copland's music, Gershwin's Porgy and Bess and also Rhapsody in Blue, although he does not play it." He likes Roy Harris' First Piano Sonata. He does not like jazz. He admires the great Negro contralto Marian Anderson and Vladimir Horowitz, the pianist.

From his conversations with Gilels, Seroff concludes that he wants help and advice about American audiences, their taste and customs. "He is eager to learn and he should not be kept from communicating with our musicians."

IN THE SAME issue of The Saturday Review, music critic Irving Kolodin writes: "There is little doubt that this visitor from the Soviet Union is one of the phenomenally gifted young artists of our time."

PAUL HENRY LANG of the N. Y. Herald Tribune, on the other hand, has been writing some weird stuff about Gilels' playing. "Mr. Gilels is a great artist," he says but—but—he wears intellectual blinders, the result of being educated in a socialist society and it's noticeable in virtually everything he does. . . "His gestures and tone clearly conveyed a fin de siècle style of piano playing. . . this style departed with the passing of the d'Alberts, the Paderewskis, the Silotis, etc., etc."

Besides, he adds, "it is not fitting to introduce a great pianist to the public by making him play the noisy Tchaikovsky concerto."

Mr. Lang has an involved and quaint way of expressing his transparent anti-Soviet bias. If I had the time I would look up his reviews in the Herald Trib during the past twelve months. Bet I would find he's never referred to the Tchaikovsky concerto as "noisy" when played by non-Soviet pianists.

Lang is being far from original.

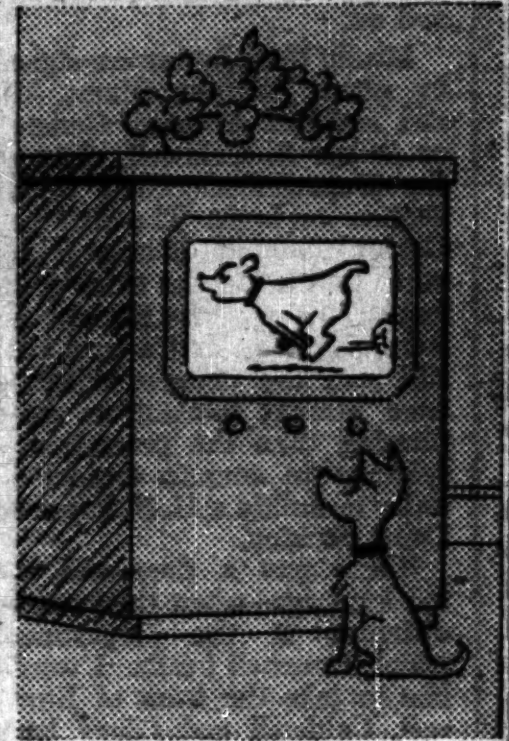
Eighty-one years ago (1874) when Tchaikovsky finished writing the B Minor Concerto, Russia's leading pianist Nicholas Rubinstein said it was "worthless and absolutely unplayable. . . the passages were manufactured and withal so clumsy as to be beyond correction. . . the composition was bad, trivial and commonplace."

Four years later Rubinstein apologized to Tchaikovsky for his unwarranted and savage attack. He admitted he had been "absolutely at fault, that he had failed to realize the beauty of the work."

"Once that confession made," said Tchaikovsky in his memoirs, "Rubinstein threw himself heart and soul into the study of the concerto and became one of its most frequent and most convincing exponents, both in Russia and elsewhere."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV
News (2) 6 p.m.
Movie: The Man in the White Suit
(2) 6:15 (British-Alec Guinness)
Movie: The Captain's Paradise (9)
7:30 and 10. With Guinness
Martha Raye Show (4) 8
Phil Silvers—comedy (2) 8:30
Wyatt Earp—Western (7) 8:30
National Horse Show (11) 9
Red Skelton—comedy (2) 9:30
Play: Minding Our Own Business
with Maureen Stapleton and
Edward Andrews (4) 9:30



\$64,000 Question (2) 10
Ken Murray Show (7) 10:30
News (2) 11
Weather (2) 11:10
Steve Allen (4) 11:30

RADIO
News WRCA 6 p.m.
UN Story WNYC 6
John Vandercook WABC 7
Symphonette WRCA 7
Kalinnikov Symphony No. 1—
Luise Walker, guitarist WNYC
7
Paganini Concerto No. 2 WQXR 8
News, Biographies WRCA 9
\$64,000 Question WCB 10
Beehoven Symphony No. 3 WQXR
10

MOVIES
Adventures in Warsaw (Polish
musical comedy), Stanley. New
Film.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th
Guild
Marty, Sutton
Dr. Knock (French) 55th St.
Phenix City Story, RKO Albee
Mr. Roberts, 8th St. Playhouse
Beauty and the Devil (Rene Clair-
French) Fifth Ave. With Sym-
phonie Pastorale (French
Oklahoma, Rivoli
New Chaplin Festival, Art
To Catch a Thief, B'klyn Para-
mount

DRAMA
Chekhov's Cherry Orchard, 4th St.
Theatre
Inherit the Wind with Melynn
Douglas, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
View from the Bridge by Arthur
Miller, Coronet
Doyly Carte, Shubert
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de
Lys.
City opera, City Center
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Macbeth, Jan Hus Auditorium
No Time for Sergeants, Alvin
Tiger at the Gates with Michael
Redgrave, Plymouth
Comedie Francaise, Broadway
Theatre.

B'klyn Philharmonia Gives All-Mozart Program Tonight

The Brooklyn Philharmonia will present an all-Mozart program tonight (Tuesday) as its opening concert, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the composer's death.

Featured on the program will be the well-known Brooklyn-born violinist, Benno Rabinooff, and Act I of "Cosi Fan Tutti," with Marlys Watters, Irene Jordan, Adriana Knowles, Paul Knowles, Morley Meredith, and Hugh Thompson of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Theatre

'How I Intend to Play Lady Macbeth'

By ELENA COGOLEVA
People's Artists of the USSR

MOSCOW.—Every encounter with Shakespeare's genius is an occasion of great moment for us of the theatre. To the Soviet theatre, where Shakespeare is so deeply loved and admired by both actors and audiences, and Shakespearean productions are so eagerly welcomed, each such encounter is a stirring and joyous event.

The Maly Theatre, one of the oldest of Russian theatres, has undertaken a new production of "Macbeth" and it is with a keen sense of responsibility that our actors enter upon this task.

The history of our theatre is rich in unforgettable Shakespearean figures.

There has been Mochalov as Hamlet; Fedotova as Katharina in "The Taming of the Shrew," Yermolova as Hermione in "A Winter's Tale" and as Lady Anne in "King Richard III"; Yuzhin as Macbeth, and as Shylock; and, already in our Soviet years, Ostuzhev's unforgettable Othello. And now, after an interval of many years, we turn once more to Shakespeare.

In this new production I will play the role of Lady Macbeth. It was as Jessica, in "The Merchant of Venice," that I made my debut at the Maly, 37 years ago. And now—a new Shakespearean role, and one of such magnitude, one that has had such outstanding interpreters, not only in England and in Russia, but throughout the world!

It is, therefore, with some trepidation, I must confess, that I set to work.

To begin with, of course, I read the play over and over again, in several different Russian translations. I read, too, all that has been written about it by eminent critics and scholars. Then I turned to the reminiscences of actresses who have played this part, and of actors and critics who have seen Macbeth in the interpretation of the finest casts, both in Russia and in the West.

But books, of course, can never make us really see Mrs. Siddons on the stage, can never make us hear her voice, crying:

... I . . . know
How tender 'tis to love the babe
that milks me;
I would, while it was smiling in
my face,
Have pluck'd my nipple from his
boneless gums,
And dash'd the brains out, had
I so sworn as you
Have done to this."

Books cannot show us the great Russian tragic actress Yermolova, rubbing her hands in torment effort to wipe off a non-existent bloodstain; cannot make us hear the pain and repulsion in her voice as she pronounced those famous lines: "Here's the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh!"

Mrs. Siddons's cry, contemporaries write, made men's hair stand on end; and Yermolova's last moan still sounded in people's ears years after they had seen her in "Macbeth."

What sort of person is she, then, this Lady Macbeth? What sort of heart has she? What are her thoughts? What can have prompted the fearful things she did? Can one fully agree with those esteemed commentators who regard her as a fiend of Hell—as a woman in whom no impulse exists but evil; one who cannot be regarded with any feeling but horror and repulsion?

Lady Macbeth plots and pre-

pares an abominable deed. She lashes her husband on to carry out a bestial murder. With her own hands, she smears the blood of the murdered king on the faces of his innocent grooms, that the guilt may be laid on them.

But—why does she do these things? What does she seek? To be queen? To own the wealth of the thanes, and work her will with the realm? No! Not in a single line does Shakespeare attribute such thoughts to her.

Not by a word does she evince the thirst of majesty, of power, for herself. She is driven by an infinite, a passionate desire for power—power for Macbeth, for him in whom she sees the finest of the fine, the bravest of the brave, the worthiest of the worthy. An insatiable thirst for elevation, yes, but—elevation for Macbeth. All for Macbeth. Passionately, she loves her husband, though she sees his weakness, his irresolution. Like a mother blinded by her love, like a mistress seared with flaming passion, she thirsts to see Macbeth, only Macbeth, at the apex of power and glory, with the royal crown on his head. And she stops at nothing in her pursuit of this one aim. To gain it, she will rail at her adored Macbeth, and pick upon his weak points—anything, so long as it steels his resolution.

And that which, as the tragedy unfolds, hardens Macbeth in his course; that which blots out his every remnant of conscience and makes of him a murderer possessed—the flow of blood—is her undoing.

The more guiltless blood is spilt, the more brutal and inhuman grows Macbeth—and the softer, the more irresolute his wife. She begins to see what has been done in all its horror.

Darkness closes in upon her mind. There is one last, tremendous exertion of will, at the feast, when she sees that her husband is betraying himself. She tries to explain his conduct to their guests by an illness he has had since youth; and, turning to him, makes an imperious attempt to bring him to himself. But her strength is already broken. Her reason gives, and after it her heart—a heart flowing over with love; a heart that beats for Macbeth and only for Macbeth.

That is how I should like to interpret the role. That, I feel, is how Shakespeare intended it.

Lady Macbeth: a woman of her time, a harsh, grim time. A woman who lived in a cheerless stone castle fortress. Primitive ways of life. Frequent and protracted loneliness, when her husband was away at war.

Only the rarest contact with
(Continued on Page 7)

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What's On?

RESERVE THE DATE. Wed., Nov. 16, annual rally observing the November Anniversary at The Pythian, 70th St., east of Broadway. Outstanding speakers, musical program. Ausp.: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
EXTRA! EXHIBITION memorial dedication to Thursday, Nov. 18 at 6 p.m. At Pythian. Admission: 1250 West 125th St. Tickets: 40c.

Philbrick and the Clergymen

By FRANK COLLIER

BOSTON.—Philbrick's mendacity and fakery are not new discoveries, but it is always good to see his sponsors being reminded of the mephitic emanations from the exhaust of their dream boat—mephitic being a polite Webster term for a noxious or foul exhalation.

Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Minister of the Community Church of Boston, found it necessary to write a pamphlet to defend himself as a result of Philbrick's naming him before the Velde Committee in a sleight of tongue act in 1953, and again when speaking in Boston before the Society of Mechanical Engineers for a \$300 fee. Rev. Lothrop thus describes Philbrick:

"Thrust in the witness chair by the insatiable hunger of the various investigatory committees, this poor fellow (not poor in worldly goods) is prodded for new material, and the further he gets away from the facts the more his imagination increases and memory seems to recall. It is a temptation difficult to withstand when one descends to the role of informer." ("I Read It in the Newspapers," Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Community Church of Boston, 585 Boylston St., page 17.)

Philbrick ignored all offers to come to the Community Church and present his charges at an open forum. In an attempt to give some appearance of veracity to the product of his disordered mind, Philbrick claimed he had spoken many times on the platform of the Community Church while an undercover agent. Rev. Lothrop replies:

"The truth of the matter is that I don't know Mr. Philbrick, that he never spoke from the platform of the Community Church at any time, and that I had never heard of him until he first became a government witness in New York." (Ibid, p. 16.)

Philbrick's testimony before the Velde Committee referred to a super-secret communist cell for clergymen. Rev. Kenneth deP. Hughes of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Cambridge, Mass., who was also named, asserted: "If Mr. Philbrick is implying that I have been associated with any secret cell organization, he is an infernal liar." (Boston Sunday Globe, Sept. 13, 1953, p. 1.)

At the time Rev. Lothrop was also quoted as saying the testimony was a "terrible lie" and that Philbrick is a "liar." He added: "Philbrick's actions suggest that it would have been smarter, but not ethical, to have joined the Communist Party and then sold information at a high rate of wordage. This I have never done and could not in terms of my religious conscience ever do." (Globe, ibid, page 25.)

Despite this information in its own pages, the Boston Globe has continued to carry Philbrick's fraudulent column, telephone book quotations and all.

Philbrick's perjury will catch up with him before long. In 1951, as the Daily Worker has pointed out, he testified under oath that he

had reported no evidence of force or violence in the Communist Party during his nine alleged years as a stoolpigeon. In 1954, before a Boston grand jury which subsequently indicted seven persons including myself, Philbrick allegedly claimed to have been present when armed insurrection was planned and plotted. Boston, he maintained, was to be a hide-out for an ammunition depot. (Boston Post, May 8, 1954.)

Of course, it could have been just an oversight that he failed to mention such trivialities in his FBI reports and book. But in view of the importance other people might put on such revelations, it is a mystery why only seven people were indicted if it believed this; the jury must have been in a mood to indict all of the 15,000 (sic) Communists another stoolie claimed there are in Massachusetts (Post, May 18, 1954.) Merely reducing their numbers by seven wouldn't help much.

A former neighbor of Philbrick's says this: "Most people Philbrick fingered did not know him or do not recall him. Those who remember seeing him around thought of him about the same as they would a picture on the wall they had seen a few times. He was a very obscure and inactive figure who never appeared on any platform in his life until he began to get paid for his lies. He never had a responsible party position beyond that of a delivery boy."

He was always pleading poverty and never had a car until a short time before his defection in 1949. This he claimed was provided by his company for some out of town work he was newly assigned to. Looking back, this rags to riches—or at least rags to car—story should have been seen as a giveaway of his duplicity. His job up to that time had been a tenuous one consisting mainly of running a mimeograph machine for a motion picture publicity company. If he was an FBI stooge prior to 1949, he was very poorly paid.

"I happen to remember him because he lived not far from me, and I occasionally wasted my time trying to get him to do something to justify his existence as a human being during the war against Hitlerism. Instead, he evidently went right on sending in names of people who were too busy with the war effort to pay much attention to him."

"He must have gone far afield in many of his FBI reports, if he was making them. There were weeks if not months at a stretch when he seemed to drop as thoroughly out of sight as though washed down the drain where he belongs. Perhaps these were periods when he was using the nonsensical cellar and attic secret chambers he describes in his book to copy names from the telephone directory."

City Opera Starts Fall Tour Nov. 7

Immediately following the New York City Opera Company's five-week fall season at the New York City Center of Music and Drama, which concludes on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, the Company will take 11 productions of its current repertoire on the road for a three-week tour, which will include 22 performances in four cities, from Nov. 7 through 27 inclusive.

The 1955 Fall opera tour will open next Monday night (Nov. 7) with a performance of Rossini's "Cinderella" at the Boston Opera House.

On Monday evening Nov. 14 the New York City Opera Company will present Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" as the first of nine performances to be given at Detroit's Masonic Temple.

On Nov. 21 and 22 the City Opera Company will play "Fle-

dermaus" and "La Boheme" respectively on the campus of Michigan State University at East Lansing.

On Nov. 25 the Company will begin a three-day engagement of four performances at the Public Music Hall in Cleveland, where it played its first engagement last year. Operas to be given in Cleveland will be "La Boheme," "Fledermaus," "Madame Butterfly," and "Cinderella,"—the latter a first performance of the Rossini work in this Ohio city.

New Concert Series Opens Nov. 12 at The Music School

The Music School of Henry Street Settlement announces a concert series to be held this year at the Playhouse, 446 Grand Street. These programs will be a faculty recital series.

The dates of the programs are as follows: Nov. 12—a Hindemith program, Dec. 3—an orchestra program, Jan. 21—a piano recital, Feb. 11—American music festival, March 3—Jewish music festival, March 17—orchestra program, April 23—Mozart program and May 24—the school's commencement.

Lady Macbeth

(Continued from Page 6)

other noblewomen. Nothing but thoughts of him—her hero, her glorious warrior—to comfort her in her solitude. No children, evidently. They must have died in infancy. And all her woman's love and passion—the love of wife, and mistress, and mother—centered on him, the adored, the incomparable Macbeth. Thirst for glory—for him. Thirst for power—for him.

Yes, that, to my mind, is how Lady Macbeth should be played.

And I shall be infinitely happy if I succeed—with the help and advice of our producers. People's Artists of the USSR K. A. Zubov and Honored Artists of the RSFSR E. P. Velikhov, and of our entire troupe—in conveying this conception on the boards.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Picks, Knicks, Globies, Horsepower . . .

THE FOOTBALL PICKING merry-go-round made another turn, and yours truly missed the brass ring and grabbed the booby prize with 15 right, 9 big fat mistakes and one tie. Our Roosevelt Ward Jr. had a right smart week, 19 right, 5 wrong and that tie. And since we dragged him in two weeks in a row as the low man on the totem pole to show how good we were comparatively, our hats off cheerfully this week to Herman Hickman of Sports Illustrated who really knocked 'em dead with a slightly astounding mark of 20 right, 4 wrong and the same Texas A&M-Arkansas tie. That's the old competitive spirit, Herman!

The big man sagaciously stuck with debatable favorites like Army and Notre Dame over Colgate and Navy (ouch, ouch!), and had the right angle on such toughies as Miami over favored Pitt and Purdue over Illinois. Ward also had Army and Notre Dame and in addition his Blue Plate special of four time beaten Minnesota over powerhouse USC was the week's dandy. For whatever it is worth as a redeeming feature, which isn't too much, the Minnesota surprise party was also one of my two Blue Plates, the other, Wisconsin over Michigan State, falling on its face along with the Scoreboard.

But you can't scare me. Next week—NOTRE DAME over Penn. There!

IF YOU'RE national-standing minded, this is the way things stand. There are four "major" unbeaten and untied left, Maryland, Oklahoma, Michigan and West Virginia. The latter plays a less rigorous schedule and so isn't really in contention with the top three. For that matter Oklahoma doesn't play anyone in the Big Ten or any really strong teams from anywhere, Pitt being the toughest team on its schedule so Maryland will rate number one on the strength of its early victory over the UCLA juggernaut.

Michigan, which thrilled the assembled Ann Arborites as well as TV viewers with its surge from behind against Iowa, takes on belated stature for its trouncing of Army when you see what Army did to an eastern power like Colgate. If they win their last three from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio State, the last named being quite a climax, they should rate tops in the land because in addition to Army they beat the best of the Big Ten, including once licked Michigan State, conquerors of Notre Dame.

The Bowl situation shapes up from here as UCLA vs. Michigan in the Rose Bowl, a honey, Oklahoma vs. Maryland in the Orange Bowl, quite an interesting collision, and at a guess, Georgia Tech vs. West Virginia in the Sugar.

TO CHANGE SPORTS in a hurry, caught the afternoon doubleheader in the Garden and these are the impressions:

The pro league will have its most interesting season, with the greatest influx of top rookie stars in its history, several of them ready to star at once, notably the fabulous due of Maurice Stokes and Dick Ricketts. These two were the big guns of the Allstar team which earned its victory over the Knicks (who turned the tables at night with fierce, offended professional pride). Skinny Ken Sears, the Knicks top choice, helped beat them with 15 points. He didn't do so well at night, and may not have the build for stamina, but figures to help a lot just the same. He can run and shoot and though not the rugged type for rebounding, is very handy for "matchups" with his speedy 6-9. However, if Walt Dukes knee does not mend for full duty, the Knicks may again miss out in this growingly tough league, where last year's tailending Hawks will now present Ricketts along with Pettit and Selvy!

Of the rookies on view with the Allstars, rebuilding Rochester might have the most to drool about with the fabulous Stokes, who looked even better against pro competition than college, plus Jack Twyman and Ed Fleming, both impressive. The new Hawks on display were Ricketts and Jack Stephens. The championship Syracuse club has Ed Conlin. Fort Wayne has Corky Devlin.

The Trotters put on their usual good show, but are not the team they were. You can no longer see them beating pro league teams. You can't lose players like Haynes, Tatum, Gipson, Wheeler and Dukes in two years and not show it. Bobby Hall is trying to emulate Tatum, and isn't too bad though he'll never have the Goose's marvellously right and easy comic sense, nor his deadly blind hook either.

Many fans seem to know the difference without Tatum. While the night bill pulled a full house, the afternoon was 7,000 short of a sellout and that never used to happen.

NOW ANOTHER quick switch—this one off sports altogether. It is hard for us to let this one go by.

Police Commissioner Kennedy said last week that traffic deaths around here had increased 10 percent in the first 9 months of 1955 compared with the same 1954 period, and as a result of these "horrifying" figures, he says, more cops will be assigned to traffic regulation.

Now we appreciate the Commissioner's concern for what is truly a horrifying fact, and we are certainly not against more cops on traffic duty. All we want to know is why no officials or newspapers bemoaning the growing traffic toll ever points out the obvious, that the toll is rising right along with the rise of totally unnecessary horsepower in every year's new models.

A picture the other day showed a new car literally shredded over a viaduct after going out of control at 100 miles an hour. In California a few days ago 7 marines were instantly killed when they careened at 100 miles an hour into a truck. Children in city streets are in greater danger than ever before, but the companies cynically offer "safety belts" along with juiced up cars which already were able to go far faster than any speed law anywhere in the land allows.

Unfortunately, the horrified newspapers and public officials never seem horrified enough to point the finger at General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and company.

Is this some kind of offbeat or crank view? If so, would someone please explain why it is? From where we sit it looks like an amazingly simple and revealing indictment of irresponsible, anti-social "free enterprise" on the loose, defying law and reason and immune from official criticism.

Classified Ads

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Dock Hearing Sidetracks Grievances for Redbaiting

Longshoremen who appeared before the unofficial Citizens Waterfront Committee yesterday were given little time to tell of their harassment and intimidation by the Bi-State Waterfront Commission. But while chairman Godfrey Schmidt abruptly hustled

Budget Pleas On Schools, Docks Heeded

The City Planning Commission yesterday bowed to demands from Parent Teacher Association groups and dock workers in adopting a proposed 1956 capital budget of \$791,736,036.

At a meeting of the committee at City Hall, the members allocated more than \$10,000,000 of new funds for constructing six new schools and for the planning and site acquisition of three schools.

The CPC also added \$600,000 to the Department of Marine Navigation for the first stage of construction of an East River marginal walk, and another \$400,000 to rehabilitate other pier facilities.

The latter item was the subject of a strong appeal from members of the International Longshoremen's Association at a CPC hearing on Oct. 14.

The CPC also adopted the long range capital program from 1957 to 1961, a total of \$1,192,966,531.

However, it did not include any money for acquiring land or for construction plans for the long promised Bedford-Stuyvesant interracial hospital. This year's budget continued the policy of last year's allocations, which eliminated original funds for this project. The Board offered no explanation for its reneging on promises made to the organizations from that second largest Negro community in the city.

Harriman Asks Congress Probe 'Removal Loan'

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Gov. Averell Harriman today called for a Congressional investigation of charges that the Federal Small Business Administration, under "political pressure," had made moving out of New York State a condition to approval of a \$65,000 loan for a prospective borrower.

The charge had been made in a labor arbitration hearing that the SBA had arranged the loan on condition that the Centra Leather Goods Corp., employing 150 workers in New York City, would move to Sanford, Me.

As a result of the complaint by the AFL Pocketbook Workers Union, the Centra firm dropped the removal plan.

MOLOTOV

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to block the passage of merchant ships of all nationalities.

The Soviet Union also proposed convening an international conference next year "on the use of atomic energy in the field of public health."

Major interest in today's nearly five hour deliberation centered on the Soviet proposal for a sixteen-nation European security pact.

It would include the eight countries of the Warsaw alliance, six of the Western European Union, the U. S. and Great Britain.

dock workers off the stand, he and other members found ample time earlier to question attorney Louis Waldman at length and make sure Waldman and the union for which he is acting as special counsel, the International Longshoremen's Association, were as anti-Communist as he said they were.

Waldman's mainstay was witness Anthony Anastasia, who testified he himself had given names of four "Communists" to the Waterfront Commission.

Waldman opened up the witch-hunt atmosphere himself. After stating that the Waterfront Commission had denied employment to 670 men out of some 40,000, by the Commission's own admission, he complained that it had done nothing under Section 3-b of Article VIII, directed against men who allegedly advocate overthrow of the government.

Schmidt, who is a professor of law at Fordham University and president of the pro-McCarthy group, Aware, Inc., interrupted him. He said he had thought all along the Communists would be "too wily" to neglect a trouble spot like the waterfront, and held out this plum to the press table.

"I have persuaded a former leading Communist to take his witness stand and testify to what he knows about Communist intrigue on the waterfront," he was, he said, going Communist to take the witness and the union said.

Later, after a lunch recess, Schmidt announced that silence on the part of the committee did not necessarily mean agreement with Waldman or witnesses. The thin-faced little man glanced reprovingly at the veteran attorney, whose agility in using redbaiting is noted, and said his colleagues had requested him to make this clear. They would check all that Waldman said, he stated.

"You did make some rather severe strictures in regard to C-men," he said, alluding to commission investigators whom Waldman had castigated. "My colleagues know some of these C-men and think they are rather fine gentlemen."

Prior to the afternoon session Schmidt told this reporter he couldn't name his ex-Communist witness at this time. He also promised to put on the stand "shipowners and stevedores, and I hope some law enforcement agents." He denied Commissioners had refused to testify. He said the commission's assistant counsel, who Waldman had said were mostly ex-district attorneys and acted as judge, jury and prosecutors, "only had time to get letters of investigation to testify Thursday or Friday."

Seymour Waldman, son of Louis Waldman, examined the afternoon witnesses, Thomas Blackburn, Ernest Borges and Patrick Flannery, who were dock workers.

Borges told how a C-man went to his home, told his wife it was a "friend from the docks, George." When Borges emerged from a shower to greet the "friend," he had a subpoena and \$2 witness fee thrust at him.

"What was the reaction of your wife?" asked the young attorney. "No, we don't need that, we have it written down here," said Schmidt, alluding to Waldman's written argument.

Flannery said he was served two subpoenas, that for two days he did not know what he was being summoned for, and that his wife, who was pregnant, was upset. He said the subpoenas were served on him and others the day after they went in their lunch hour to the commission to ask what was

the proper procedure to get rid of their hatch boss.

"We know your union's intimidating the hatch boss (Dennis Kadian). We're going to see he works," he said he was told.

Waldman in his argument on the Commission's alleged failure to act under Section 3-B on "Communists," cited stories by Victor Riesel in the Mirror Sept. 30, and by "George Horne, a most reputable newspaper man," in the Times of Sept. 26, on a "mysterious figure" on the waterfront, Irving V. Velsen, claiming he was assigned as a representative of Harry Bridges and the West Coast longshoremen's union.

"We are yet to hear that Mr. Velsen has been subpoenaed by the Commission and examined under oath," Waldman complained.

He said the commission has the support "of a fuzzy-headed liberal clique," including "certain members of the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action), certain journalists and drama critics." They supported the commission when it went after "loyal ILA members," he said oratorically, "but let them touch a single hair of a Communist and they'd lose the support."

At this point he was asked by a committee member, "Did you ever give the names of a single Communist to the Commission?"

"No, sir," said Waldman. From the rear, however, came a voice, "Yes, sir," and Anastasia raised his hand. The committee members were assured then he'd take the stand.

After saying boldly, "If ever there was a longshoreman who risked his life fighting the Communists, it is Tony Anastasia," and continuing on this line until Waldman asked him to get down to facts, he said he had put the finger on four.

Two he identified, with Waldman's help, as Cleophus Jacobs and Adronicus Jacobs, Negroes and cousins.

What he and Waldman failed to tell the committee was that the two Negroes are leaders of Local 968, an all-Negro local which Anastasia cited, as his proof they were Communists, the fact that "one of them ran on the Marcantonio ticket for Borough president," and that both were barred by the Coast Guard. He complained bitterly they still were working on the waterfront.

On the other two, he asked to keep their names confidential. Waldman promptly said he'd ask Anastasia privately who they were and turn over the names to the committee.

One member asked Anastasia how he knew they were Communists. "By following them," he said. "We found they were meeting known Communists in Harlem."

More or less overshadowed by his own statement that he would make written recommendations to the committee of how to "strengthen the law" (Section 3-B on subversives) were two points Waldman made.

"I want to make our position perfectly clear. . . . If Communists are ever found subject to the same civil rights deprivations that we have been describing, then the ILA would defend them. . . . I would defend them. . . . No one is a Communist until proved," he ended.

He also said, "Nor do we suggest that the legislature was either wise or constitutionally sound in denying a person described in Article VIII 3-B the right to work as a longshoreman, at least in areas of the port not involving national security."

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, November 1, 1955

BROOKLYN MACHINISTS' STRIKE WINS PAY HIKE

A strike of machinists and production workers against the S & S Corrugated Paper Machinery Co., Brooklyn, was settled over the weekend with acceptance by the strikers of a three-year package totalling approximately 25 cents hourly gain.

The 315 workers, members of Lodge 295 of the AFL International Association of Machinists, approved a new contract that provides a 7-cent across-the-board increase this and next year, and an 8-cent boost in 1957. In addition,

they won a substantial improvement in hospitalization provisions, and other gains in vacations, holidays and automatic increases.

The strike was precipitated by S & S Corrugated when management refused to offer anything under a wage-reopener clause in the previous two-year pact. The three-year deal was proposed instead. A two-week strike—described by union officials as extremely effective—forced the company to grant major improvements that were approved by a four-to-one vote.

3 Firms Fined Under ILGWU Pact For Selling Japanese Blouses

Three blouse manufacturers have been ordered to pay the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers a total of \$60,000 because they imported \$1 cotton blouses from Japan, it was made known here yesterday.

The order was handed down by the industry's impartial chairman, F. Nathan Wolf, on the ground that the importation violated a clause in the contract that provides all blouses be made in ILGWU union shops.

The chairman ordered Regal Accessories, Inc., to pay the union \$25,000 and the Republic Novelty Co. to pay \$10,000. A third firm agreed to consent decree and its name was not made public. It was ordered to pay \$25,000.

ILGWU president David Dubinsky said the \$25,000 of the unidentified firm would be paid directly to 13 charities designated by the union. The sums of the other two firms will go into the union's general fund but will be used for charitable purposes, Dubinsky said.

Importation of Japanese-made blouses rose from 120,000 in 1954 to an estimated 25,000,000 in 1955, and the union says is threatening the livelihood of its 30,000 blouse making members in this area.

The Japanese blouses are union made but the wage scale of Japanese workers is about one-tenth that of ILGWU blouse makers, it was said.

This Time, No Dinner

(Continued from Page 1)

Joe Clark's writing. They've now sent along over \$100. We counted on them for \$50 altogether. "Feel much better over our efforts this week," our representative writes. "Was able to get around and see a few people during the week. Found sentiment for the paper increasing." He tells of readers asking to see him more often, contributing money, promising more soon. And also reports that there is widening registration of the Negro vote and a chance to elect a Negro to the school board in Memphis for the first time.

From Eastern Pennsylvania came \$51, of which \$25 was from a group of auto workers in Chester, Philly suburb, \$15 from Erie, a ten and a one from Philadelphia. Eastern Pennsylvanians have so far turned in close to \$1,300 so far, or about 65 percent of their goal of \$2,000.

From Milwaukee comes \$45, to take them to the \$550 mark, or nearly 70 percent of the Wisconsin target of \$800.

While we're dealing out accolades to states doing a good job, one fact that slipped by us was that Missourians have raised nearly \$500—or about 65 percent above their original goal of \$300.

A Syracuse plumber sends \$20; there is \$2 from a Brooklynite who has been sending in regularly and now has tossed in \$58; \$5 from another Brooklynite; \$3 from a Bronxite; \$2 from a west sider for Rodney; \$2 from an anonymous New Yorker.

Brighton readers have gone to town, too. Besides the \$30 reported above, there is \$49 by a Brighton group in honor of an old-timer plugger for our paper, Natalie. There is \$29 from a Communist Party club in Brighton, in response to a plea from William Z. Foster, National Communist Party chairman, which appeared in these columns a couple of weeks ago.

A Women's Day Group in Brighton, which contributes regularly, sends another \$10, and there is \$6 from another Brighton friend.

An East Bronx Communist Party club comes in with \$66. There is \$18.50 from a group of Washington Heights women who contribute regularly to the D.W.'s sustaining fund. A Bronx friend sends \$20, and there is \$10 from another. A garment worker contributes \$5 in behalf of Lester Rodney's column; and there is \$30 from a friend of Abner Berry.

In memory of Harry Lichtenstein, an old supporter of our paper who died a few years ago, comes \$15. There is \$25 from Chelsea readers, of which \$10 is marked for a "Happy Birthday to Bob." The Chelseans, always on their toes, also turn in \$19 for subs, and remind us that "funds and subscriptions are twin necessities."

There is also \$25 from Harlem friends, \$10 from a Williamsburg; another \$5 from Washington Heights; \$5 from a Brooklynite.

Another Brooklynite sends \$10 on his—or her—birthday, for Rodney's column; and there is another \$10 from a Queens friend.